# Supplement to the Hawaiian Gazette, Oct. 25th, 1882,

## E. W. MACPARLANE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

The Pollowing Merchandise just Received per

#### Bark Oberon!

#### STMR. " HANSA "

NOW FULLY DUE:

Caree, 6, 7, 5 and 9 feet, best English Corre-

Bible Best English Postigned Content, Bible best Amended Foucing Wire, Non. 8, 5,

Bills best English Galvanned Fearing Wire No. 2 and 6.

You, 2 and 6, Cuils Galwaniand Wire Rope, all sizes, Bales Genuine Tuilled, Blue striped

## SUGAR BAGS

A Sidenifid let of English and French Green

#### A Cast-Iron Vacuum Pan!

6 feet in diam, by 7 feet deep, ...

#### 1 High-Pressure Diagonal Steam Engine!

9.linch Cylinder, 18.linch stocks, with Gorryson, Fryscheel and Belling for driving Courtfug.is.

2 Wrought-Iron Evaporators.

### GRAND RE-OPENING ! At 103 Fort Street.

Ladies' Attention Solicited.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Millinery

### Goods! That here ever been exhibited in Hemis's. This Enquel Varied Sinck embraces

All the Latest Styles of Spring Hats !

A Line of Elegant French Flowers

Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson,

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING

### HAWAHAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

[The following report on the results of the Hawalian Reciprocity Treaty was read before the Planters' Labor and Supply Company, October 19th, 1882, by H. M WHITSHY.]

In January, 1875, the United States entered into a Treaty of Comnercial Reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, which, after some delay, went into operation in September, 1876. By the terms of this convention the leading agricultural products of Hawali, including rice and raw ogars, known in San Francisco as "Sanderick Island Segure," are admitted free into all parts of the United States; and nearly all the agricultural products and manufactures of the latter nation are admitted free into Hawali for the ferm of seven years from the date at which it went into operation, sand further, until twelve months notice shall be given by either of the contracting parties," after the east of the said term of seven years. Under this stipulation, eight years from September, 1876 the the destrest term of duration, as understood by both contracting parti-

Among the principal objects sought by the advocates of this resty was the encouragement of increased trade and more intimate commercial relations between the Pacific States and Territories of the Union and the Kingdom of Hawall, in the growth, prosperity and independence of which the American people have long taken a strong interest, and thus bind the two countries more firmly in the natural and friendly relation which they have always held toward each other. The result has been as was anticipated, and as will be shown hereafter, an extraordinary increase in the trade b tween the two countries, in which all classes have shared, Celebrated Hope, and the great demands for them from the planters has hiddened some and in communing the friendly relations between them. That the results of the Treaty have been more observable in Hawaiii than in America is not to be wondered at, when the sparse population of the infant kingdom als for and in cementing the friendly relations between them. That the results not to be wondered at, when the sparse population of the infant kingdom is contrasted with the broad expunse of territory-stretching from the A Pine Assort mt. of Crockery! Attentie to the Pacific—the fifty-five millions of her inhabitants, and the majestic progress of the greatest republic that the world ever had Hawaii has, however, in a humble way sought to follow the example set A Splendid let of English and French three-rise, (particulars with be given as arrival of the Steamship "Hame. ALSO—A small movies of beautiful Irisk Lines Dansel, Sherings, and Calabier Hamker the impulse of the treaty, from 28,000 in 1870, to about 73,000 in 1882, with mask, Sherings, and Calabier Hamker theorem with the treaty continue for a few years burger.

A small movies of the first Hamker the impulse of the treaty, from 28,000 in 1870, to about 73,000 in 1882, with a fair prospect of soon reaching 100,000, should the treaty continue for a few years longer.

A small movies described Marker (Marker Collors, b) Geletrated Artists, the street of soon reaching 100,000, should the treaty continue for a few years longer.

As has been the case with other trade conventions made by the United States, this freety drew out opposition soon after it became a large but it the average of 1881, when a com-

did not develop much strength until the arrunn of 1881, when a combined attack was commenced by several American newspapers, which have resorted to every mode of subscepresentation and calamny to prejudice the public against it and Hawaiian plenting indensets. The state-Pusping Engles, 14-lack Cylinder ments of alleged crucity on plantations here, which have been published and rejuntation with insignment with pursons who are recognized as our foundation, and have originated with pursons who are recognized as from Chiconey, 65 feet high, 37.1s visitors or laborers, who for various reasons have been induced to sign fresh thick.

The first long, 6 feet in with no sufficient cause of complaint, unless presecutions for with farmers, frost desire, etc.

them: but with no sufficient cause of complaint, unless presecutions for extract the first large large presecutions. seeking this mode of retaliation. We have not hereinfore dremed these secking this mode of reballation. We have not hereinfore deemed these secked Sagar-Carring Restributed Manager of the regulate polynomes, with the regulate belognature on Francia, Wesagha-Iron Sagar Mass (2,000 gallone capacity, with Sairce, riving Gart &c. which has been publicly made by American newspapers, that there exists ere othe worst system of slavery ever known," we pronounce to be utterly false and without foundation. When this statement was first brought to the notice of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, that body addressed a letter to the Hawalian Minister of Foreign Awairs, calling the afficers of the Chamber state;

From His Excellency's reply we quote as follows: "The injustice and doubt be advisable to refute them, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordimay and Minister Pleniponentiary in Washington, has already replied to Legislature, in taking from the Justless of the Suprem- Court the apmy character for respectibility." The correspondence referred to above will be found in Appendix numbed " A."

As in other sugar-growing countries, the system of indenture has been A Beautiful Ass't. of Bress Silks, signed their "shipping articles," or contracts as the American seamon to this day signs his, when he receives his advance. Thus it will be seen that the system of service on our plantations is identically the same, and is of American origin. The term of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the system of service is entirely at the option of the secon that the sign of the secon manufactured in the unit of the mill often gripling the case in The Children's Dept. for Clothing,

when a second and the control of laborers procured at much expense from foreign countries, which are

played as about 12,000, comprising chiefly Havanians, Chinese and Portu
from three to five years. Nine or ten hours, according to agreement, con-White a contract of the special is the special of t wavior were exacted by Hammitans for their own protection and benefit, and, as may readily be inferred, these laws are extremely partial to the labor-DON'T DELAY YOUR VISIT! ers. In any treathe between them and their employers, the Courts of the Kingdom are open to them, and each party is held strictly amount to for any violation of the terms of service. It must not be inferred, howserious breads will treat their ever, that all the laborers employed here are under contracts; as fully one fourth of them-generally those of the better class-are engaged by the

The strongest proof of the equity of our labor laws that can be desired PUBLIC NOTICE! by any importful inquirer is found in the fact that more than half of the data showing the experts for five years past: contract laborers now on our plantations, are men who have served out one, two or more terms of indenture, and have voluntarily re-shipped with for mer employers, whom they have learned to regard as their best triends BAHLLPALLS HILLS IN NAT HAWAID. When to this we add that labor contracts are not transferable, and that HATTA HIBIT, & RATAPALOA, IN ROS

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BEAUTH, PA they terminate with the death of the employer, (so that no purchaser, heir or assigner of an estate may claim the laborer.) Can any stronger evi-

ing of the slanderous reports that have been circulated abroad respecting the treatment of the planters toward them, have histened to deny the reports. From a large number of letters published, we select a few which will be found in the Appendix marked "B."

The labor laws of this country are a modification of the indenture law and decisions of New York State, and in compiling them the framers of our laws appear to have been guided almost entirely by those of that State, the same language being used in some instances in both cases. To illustrate this, we refer to Appendix "C.," where the chief points in each are given; and it will be there observed, that the laborers' rights are even more carefully guarded in Hawaii, than in the liberty-loving "Empire State," which some of us are proud to own as our birth-place and home. A copy of the authorized printed form of Hawaiian labor confract is also given in Appendix . D."

No intelligent person who has ever been to Huwaii, and seen the conlition of our laborers, and the manner in which they are provided for, can doubt that it is equal to, if not better than that of the same class in other countries, some of whom would doubtless gladly exchange places with those on our plantations, if they could. Our laborers are provided with good frame houses, each family having a house, while most plantations have a hospital, where medical attendance is given free of charge to any sick or disabled. Each male earns from forty to seventy-five cents a day with free board and lodging, and with extra pay for everwork. On most plantations, stent work is milewed to field hands, which they perform in from five to eight hours, having the fest of the day to themselves. No labor is required on Sundays. Those laborers who desire are furnished with small plots of land to cultivate, and many of them are quite industrious in this way. When to this we add, that the more thrifty and fru gal have deposit accounts with their employers, their savings ranging from twenty to seventy-five dollars a year, can any fair-minded pers question the fact that the condition of the Hawaiian laborer is equal to that of his class in other countries, not excepting America and England?

We repeat, with as strong emphasis as is possible, that the existence of davery in the Hawaiian Islands, in any form or under any guise, is a folialised worthy only of the source from which it emanates. The labor laws of the country have been in force for thirty years, and only changed from time to time to throw more protection around the laborer, and to define as well as to restrict the power of the employer. These laws have received the sanction, not only of the people, native and foreign, but of the governments of all countries with whom Hawaii has come in contact, and we challenge may main to show the least semblance between the condirion or status of the Hawaiian laborer and the slave or serf of any other country. It is true that we contract with men for their labor, under stiputations and conditions agreed upon at the time, and in the presence of an efficial appointed by the government to see that the laborer properly understands his contract. Even the fee to this official must be paid by to this contract or agreement fails to keep the conditions thereof, the only rem-Iy is an appeal to the courts, and if the employer is found to have exceeded his rights he is subject to fine and imprisonment, the contract is consilled, and the laborar discharged from any liability under the same But if the laborer is proved to have refused or failed to execute the conditions of his contract, with no excuse on his part, and no fault on the part m the employer, than the law mays to him, myon must perform the service you have contracted to  $dm^{*+}$ . A refusal on the part of the laborer to obey the order of the court is punished by imprisonal

As reference has been made to the Courts of this country, it may be well to state here, that Hawaii has provided for the people's judicial system which would be an honor to any country, and that her civil and penal codes were framed, as far as applicable, after the admirable codes of Massachusetts, New York and Louisiana. Our Supreme Court was for n attention of the Government to the subject. In that communication the years presided over by Chief Justice E. H. Alien, who is now the Hawaiian Minister Resident at Washington. The position is now filled by Chief affects of the Chimier state:

"We are furthercore authorized by the Chamber of Commerce to draw emphasized."

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"We are furthercore authorized by the fact of Commerce to Commerce to draw emphasized that washing, of American is now included and the fact of Yale College and Harvird Law School. His associates are the graduate of Yale College and Harvird Law School. His associates are the country, or flut planters to be obtain full and specify redering to the to obtain full and specify redering to the trans of the Evaluation Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both natives of New York State and Lawrence McColly and Benj. Hale Austia, both nati Justice A. F. Judd, a milive Hawaiian, of American perentage, and a

and but a limited comprehension of the statutes of the Kingdom. They From His Excellency's reply we quote as noneway and consider the repair pant, if we consider the requirements that they possess. They are therefore open to extinuous have fell somewhat as the planters and merchants do, that it was the temptations which ans repulse persons may place before them; and the temptations which ans repulse persons may place before them; and it is feared that in 100 many instances the trouble between masters and pointment of the District Magistrates and giving the appointme Governors, is most mischieveous and fraught with evil for the future

As grassly erroncous statements have been published abroad respecting well to furnish the following data respecting the sugar interest of this supply of laborers during the harvest or grinding season. It originated here many years ago, in the whalling service, in which many Hawaiians shipped and became noted as expert season. When the whalling business one hundred. Of those plantations being somewhat larger—not far from the number of planters or plantations being somewhat larger—not far from the number of planters or plantations being somewhat larger—not far from the number of planters or plantations to extract the same and the number of planters or plantations to extract the same and the number of planters or plantations to extract the same and the number of planters or plantations to extract the same and the number of planters or plantations to extract the same and the number of planters or plantations to extract the number of planters or plantations to extract the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations being same and the number of planters or plantations are not plantations and the number of planters or plantations are not plantations and the number of plantations are not plantations. the number of planters or plantations being-somewhat larger—not far from declined, and these same men were wanted as laborers on the plantations,
by chartered companies, and the remainder by private parties or firms, construction of the Pacific Builmods-because no other class could be obtained. We consider native Hawailmas the best for field work, but the supply is limited to about \$,000. No official data has been obtained showthe area of land planted with case, but it has been estimated that 25,000 acres of cane were cropped during the year 1881, and this embraces the best sugar landson these islands, not above 1,200 feet elevation, as may have abundance of rain or are capable of being irrigated.

The annual increase in the sugar crop of these Islands since the treaty went into effect in September, 1876, will be seen from the following official

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San Francisco papers, are those of Norwegians or Portuguese, who shipped of what was considered worldless had, unfit for cultivation or even pas-KACHAI, On LANAL Absorbe Letter Land in their own country to serve here at wages less than is usually paid here. turage, and have expended on it several millions of dollars in sugar enter-WILDER AND CHULAN BLOCKS.

In some instances, their terms of agreement have not been fully understanding in the construction of disches and territories are the several managers and have expended on it several managers and have expended on the manager and have expended on it several managers and have expended on the manager Serving object than to obtain a free passage to Hawali, in the hape of fettering gid of irrigation the dry and sandy plain taken up by them has been attracted to her by the mitural ties of kinship and protector. Serving

rned into profitable cano fields. This ecopony's crap of sugar for 1882 exports for 1882. This is instanced as one of the numy enterprises which have so rapidly developed our sugar trade, as was predicted by the advocates of the Treaty.

As planters boil sugar manufacturers, we of course look to the most reditable disposition of our crops, and it seems hardly necessary to say that we do not self-our sugars at two cents a pound unsier the market price simply because the United States Government remits that amount in duty. Through our agents we sell targely to the refineries of Saur Francisco, Because the treaty does not allow our bringing in free of duty sugar of a lighter color than 'No. 16,' and the people are not disposed to purchase our dark sugar at even less rates than they are worth refining. In selling our sugars to them we do so upon the basis of 'Manilla,' or New York prices, and receive as though we had paid duty instead of having the same remitted. Whether the price of sugar in San Francisco higher or lower depends upon the great markets of the world, and is governed by the law of supply and demand. Should anyone offer us more for our sugars we would hardly be so self-sacrificing as to refuse it.

The charge has been publicly made in American papers that a part of ur sugar exports are the growth and manufacture of other countries. This entement is false, and could not have been uttered by any one conversant with the facts. It would be impossible for any party to bring foreign ugar here and export it as Hawalian, for two reasons: Every entry of foreign imports has to be reported to the American or other foreign Countl, and also to the Hawaiian Custom House. And these Hawaiian and foreign officials have the evidence to show that not ten tons of raw sugar have been imported into this kingdom during the past six years. Again, under the Hawalian laws, passed specially to protect American interests under the treaty, the exportation of any foreign sugar or rice to the United States as Hawalian produce is unde a penal offense, punishables with heavy penalties. An official letter from the late Minister Resident here, Gen. Comly, will be found in the appendix marked "F., "furnishing nformation on this point, which cannot be refuted.

While the growth and manufacture of Hawalian raw sugars have rapally increased in an honest and legitimate manner, as was anticipated, the commerce of the United States with Hawaii has also grown in like proportions. The following table, made up from the Hawaiian Customs Statistics, will show the importations of merchandise, first, from the United States; second, from all countries except the United States; and third, from all countries including the United States, giving the average importations for the five years prior to the treaty, and for each of the five cars of the treaty;

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE HAWAITAN ISLANDS.

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Average of 5 years, from 1871 to	1873 X SUS 157	W-00914967	
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Persporte for Lane.	2.4737 (59%)	1343 14794	TRACTO 1904
Imports for 1961		1.756,626	4,587,018

These data, taken from efficial records, show that the trade of the United tates with the Hawaiian Islands has increased from \$965,151, the average of the five years before the treaty, to \$3,249,352 for the year 1881—a se in five years; while the trade of Hawaii with all other suntries but the United States, has only doubled during the same period. The United States now supply these Islands with as much of her produce and manufactures as the duties remitted under the treaty amount to. Her gain under the treaty is this-that instead of paying coin to China and Manifa for sugar supplies for her Pacific States and Territories, she mys in the products of the soil and the workshop, which her own laborers have prepared ready for export. It may safely be stated that every dellar redited to the I-land planters for sugars sold in San Francisco, is expensel for produce and casonfactures, or in Prolabil, carrierisations and profits, carried by American ships, morehants and historians companies. It has seen estimated that \$1,000,000 were carried by American vessels engaged in the carrying trade with Hawaii in 1881, and an equal amount by merhauts and insurance companies. While the national revenue is reduced by the operation of the trenty, American farmers, tuborers, succhanies, me chants, adoptourners, shop-builders und expitalists derive profits from the rade with Hawaii which they could never have enjoyed had this treaty sot been made, and were the sugar supplies of California obtained, as formerly, from China and Manila. This is an important point too often verlocked in studying its results.

During 1881 the United States imported 92s,000 tons of sugar from forign countries. This, added to Louisiana's yield of 130,000 tons, gives the year's supply for consumption at 1,058,000 tons. The consumption of sugar in the United States is said to increase at the rate of 8 percent., which for the current year will be \$5,000 tons. With this large and certantly increasing demand for foreign sugar, can it be possible that the mall amount produced in Hawali will over conflict with the sugar production in Louislana or the refinery interests of the Eastern States, or ven keep up to the Increasing requirements of the Pacific States and Ter In what way then can the small sugar crop of Hawaii interfere with American sugar interests?

The outery against the treaty by Louisiana sugar growers can hardly be well founded. The Pacific coast never drew its sugar supply from New brigate, and therefore the increased consumption of Hawatian sugar in alifornia cannot possibly influence either the product or sale of Louisiana agar. The Hawalian Islands have a very limited area of segar land, ariously estimated about 100,000 acres, at the stunost 200 source rge part of which must constantly lie follow, while the good old State of antistana, rich in natural and acquired wealth, and crowned with grand distoric associations, possesses over 40,000 square railes of rich alloyful soil ansurpassed by any country for this and other staple productions. For the competition of a few Hawallans and Americans in these volcanic isl ands, who are striving, honestly and industriously, to supply the western of the Republic with a necessary of life which supplied by China seems proposterous and beneath the dignity of her genas planters and merchants.

Highly exaggerated statements have been put forth in American spers, and in the arguments made before committees in Washington regarding the amount of loss to the United States during the past five cars, some placing it as high as \$20,000,000. The actual less to the revemus is the amount of duties remitted under the treaty from year to year; as is also the actual less to Hawali the duties remitted on American products entered free at our ports. No candid mind can view this matter in any other light.

The cultivation of rice in these islands has slared with sugar the benefits of the treaty, and has grown from a yield of about 2,000,000 pounds 1875 to nearly 7,000,000 in 1881. This business is mostly in the hands of the Chinese, and may be said to be the chief attraction that brings here so many of this class. But owing to the searcity of land adapted to rice culture, it has probably nearly reached its limit.

Having referred to the treaty in its commercial aspects, it must not be forgotten that it possesses a political feature, as important as its commercful. When it was under discussion in Congress, its supporters made no claim that the pseudiary advantages would be equally shared by both matiens, but finally resceded that they would preponderate in favor of Hawaii. Nor was the treaty granted by the United States, so much for any supposed commercial advantages to her as for nutlocal purposes. Her chief design and purpose were to energinge a nation in the central Paritie

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